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#### **CLAIMS**

[The scope of a claim for utility model registration]

[Claim 1]A battery pack which was stored by electronic equipment body, enabling free attachment and detachment, and stored a rechargeable battery which supplies electric power to this electronic equipment, comprising:

The 1st line that electrically connects a plus side edge child of said rechargeable battery to said electronic equipment body.

The 2nd line that electrically connects a minus side edge child of said rechargeable battery to said electronic equipment body.

Resistance for current detection provided in either one of said 1st line or said 2nd line. Cell voltage of said rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference between said 1st line and said 2nd line, Battery current of said rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference of both ends of said resistance for current detection, A microcomputer which detects and memorizes charging capacity of said rechargeable battery, remaining capacity, service capacity until a low battery state state is detected from a full charge state, and charging frequency based on these detection results, A terminal to electrically be connected to said microcomputer and for said microcomputer perform information and telecommunications between said electronic equipment bodies.

[Claim 2]A battery pack which was stored by electronic equipment body, enabling free attachment and detachment, and stored a rechargeable battery which supplies electric power to this electronic equipment, comprising:

The 1st line that electrically connects a plus side edge child of said rechargeable battery to said electronic equipment body.

The 2nd line that electrically connects a minus side edge child of said rechargeable battery to said electronic equipment body.

Resistance for current detection provided in either one of said 1st line or said 2nd line.

Cell voltage of said rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference between said 1st line and said 2nd line, Battery current of said rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference of both ends of said resistance for current detection, Service capacity until a low battery state state is detected from a full charge state of said rechargeable battery based on these detection results, and a microcomputer which detects and memorizes charging frequency, A terminal to electrically be connected to said microcomputer and for said microcomputer perform information and telecommunications between said electronic equipment bodies.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[A detailed explanation of the device]

[The purpose of a device]

(Field of the Invention)

This design is related with a battery pack which accommodated a rechargeable battery which is accommodated in electronic equipment bodies, such as a personal computer (personal computer), enabling free attachment and detachment, and supplies electric power to this electronic equipment.

(PRIOR ART)

Generally, electronic equipment, such as a personal computer made usable also outdoors, can obtain electric power with a rechargeable battery of a battery pack stored by the inside.

By the way, since there is a limitation in capacity of a rechargeable battery of a battery pack, when using especially a personal computer outdoors, supply of electric power may be cut off during an input of information, including a program etc., or preservation of the information.

In such a case, since all the information under an input or preservation will be lost, an input of information, including a program etc., had to be done again from the beginning. Then, information [ side / of a personal computer / main part / rechargeable battery / in a battery pack ] in order to cancel such inconvenience, For example, a kind of rechargeable battery, charging capacity, remaining capacity, the number of times of charge and discharge, capacity, a low battery state, a life, a full charge, etc. were detected, that was displayed on a display based on these information, and information was given to an operator.

However, if a battery pack is demounted from a personal computer in order to charge exchange of a rechargeable battery in a battery pack, or its rechargeable battery, all the information about a rechargeable battery accumulated and managed until now will be lost.

For this reason, although it is necessary to reinput information about the new exchanged rechargeable battery, since it is not what has always managed information about a rechargeable battery, information about that rechargeable battery is not exact in many cases.

Therefore, a problem which a rechargeable battery with which the characteristics differ could not be used, or points detecting [low battery state] could not differ since a discharge characteristic changed remarkably with histories of charge and discharge of a rechargeable battery, or could not compensate a memory effect easily, then was said is produced.

(The issue which a device tends to solve)

thus, information concerning a rechargeable battery to an operator since information about a rechargeable battery always is not managed in a method of managing information about the conventional rechargeable battery mentioned above — exact — \*\*\*\*\*\*\* — things were not made.

This design coped with such a situation, was accomplished, and aims at providing a battery pack which can manage information on a rechargeable battery succeedingly exact also after exchanging battery packs.

[Composition of a device]

(The means for solving a technical problem)

The 1st line that electrically connects a plus side edge child of a rechargeable battery to an electronic equipment body in order that a battery pack of this design may attain the above-mentioned purpose, The 2nd line that electrically connects a minus side edge child of a rechargeable battery to an electronic equipment body, Resistance for current detection provided in either one of the 1st line or the 2nd line, Battery current of a rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference between the 1st line and the 2nd line, Battery current of a rechargeable battery is detected by measuring potential difference of both ends of resistance for current detection, A microcomputer which detects and memorizes charging capacity of a rechargeable battery, remaining capacity, service capacity until a low battery state state is detected from a full charge state, and charging frequency based on these detection results, It is electrically connected to a microcomputer and a terminal for a microcomputer to perform information and telecommunications between electronic equipment bodies is provided.

#### (OPERATION)

In a battery pack of this design, when information about this rechargeable battery is detected and saved based on voltage of a rechargeable battery, and a detection value of current and there are information requirements about that rechargeable battery from the electronic equipment side, that information can be notified via a detection result output terminal.

(EXAMPLE)

Hereafter, the details of the example of this design are explained based on a drawing.

Drawing 1 shows one example of the battery pack of this design.

As shown in the figure, the nickel cadmium cell 2 is accommodated in the accommodation case 1 of the battery pack as a rechargeable battery. The power output terminals 5 and 5 which supply electric power to electronic equipment slack (personal computer), for example, a personal computer, via the lines 3 and 4, respectively are connected to the plus [ of the nickel cadmium cell 2 ], and minus side. The microcomputer (microcomputer) 8 which detects the information about the nickel cadmium cell 2 via the lines 6a, 6b, 7a, and 7b is connected to the plus [ of the nickel cadmium cell 2 ], and minus side. Between the line 6a and 6b, the detection resistance 9 for detecting the current from the nickel cadmium cell 2 intervenes. The signal output terminal 11 for performing information exchange with a personal computer via the line 10 is connected to the microcomputer 8.

Next, operation of the microcomputer 8 at the time of detecting the information about the nickel cadmium cell 2 is explained. In the following explanation, integral shows the integration sign.

First, the microcomputer 8 detects the voltage V BAT of the nickel cadmium cell 2 by detecting the voltage difference of the lines 6a and 7a. The microcomputer 8 detects the voltage V R between terminals of the detection resistance 9 via the lines 6a and 6b, and detects the current I BAT from the nickel cadmium cell 2 (=V R/R) based on this voltage VR between terminals.

Based on these values V BAT and I BAT, the microcomputer 8 detects the following information about the nickel cadmium cell 2.

When eta is made into charging efficiency, the detection about charging capacity Cc the detection about the Cc=etaintegralI BAT dt remaining capacity C R, I When self is made into self-discharge current, count up and memorize for every detection about the C R=Cc+integral I BAT dt+integral I self dt charging frequency T CD, and one charge and discharge.

When discharge is started after the detection about the capacity C self, and a full charge, the service capacity (= integralI BAT dt) at the time of being discharged to a low battery state is memorized.

The detection about a life and the capacity C self decreased how much to initial capacity (capacity at the time of the beginning of using of the nickel cadmium cell 2), or a life is judged (for example, 50% reduction etc.).

Thus, since the information about the nickel cadmium cell 2 is detected and this detection result was memorized with the microcomputer 8 built in the battery pack, the information about that nickel cadmium cell 2 is manageable in this example, succeedingly also after exchange of the nickel cadmium cell 2.

In this example, since the information about the nickel cadmium cell 2 was succeedingly managed with the microcomputer 8, It can also amend to the change of

service capacity and the change of low battery state detection levels by aging of a battery characteristic, and the judgment of the life of the nickel cadmium cell 2 can also be ensured [ correctly and ] further.

[Effect of the Device]

As explained above, according to the battery pack of this design, the information about this rechargeable battery is detected and saved based on the voltage of a rechargeable battery, and the detection value of current, Since the information was notified via the detection result output terminal when there were information requirements about the rechargeable battery from the electronic equipment side, also after exchanging battery packs, the information on a succeedingly exact rechargeable battery is manageable.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing one example of the battery pack of this design.

1 [ ---- A power output terminal, 8 / .... A microcomputer, 9 / .... Detection resistance,

11 / .... Signal output terminal.] .... An accommodation case, 2 .... A nickel cadmium cell,

3, 4, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 10 .... A line, 5

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

①実用新案出願公開

② 公開実用新案公報(U) 平3-36977

Sint. Cl. 5

識別記号 庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成3年(1991)4月10日

G 01 R 31/36

E

8606 - 2 G

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全 頁)

図考案の名称 電池パツク

②実 願 平1-98223

**@出 願 平1(1989)8月23日** 

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### 明 細 書

- 1. 考案の名称 電池パック
- 2. 実川新案登録請求の範囲
- (1)電子機器本体に着脱自在に収納され、この 電子機器に電力を供給する二次電池を収容した電 池パックにおいて、

前記二次電池の電圧および電流の検出値に基づきこの二次電池に関する情報を検知して保存する 検知保存手段と、

この検知保存手段による検知結果を前記電子機器側の要求に応じて出力する検知結果出力端子と を具備したことを特徴とする電池パック。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

[考案の目的]

(産業上の利用分野)

本考案は、パーソナルコンピュータ (パソコン) 等の電子機器本体に着脱自在に収容されこの電子機器に電力を供給する二次電池を収容した電池パックに関する。

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### (従来の技術)

一般に、屋外でも使用可能とされているパソコン等の電子機器は、その内部に収納された電池パックの二次電池により電力を得ることができる。ところで、電池パックの二次電池の容量には弱りが有るため、特にパソコンを屋外で使用する場合には、プログラム等の情報の人力中あるいはその情報の保存中に電力の供給が断たれてしまうことがある。

このよう場合、入力中あるいは保存中の情報の全てが失われてしまうため、最初からプログラム等の情報の入力をし直さなければならなかった。

そこで、このような不便を解消するために、パソコンの本体側で、電池パック内の二次電池に関する情報、例えば二次電池の種類、充電容量、残存容量、充放電回数、容量、ローバッテリ、寿命、満充電等を検知し、これらの情報に基づいて例えばディスプレイにその旨を表示し、オペレータに情報を与えていた。

しかし、電池パック内の二次電池の交換あるい



はその二次電池を充電するために電池パックをパソコンから収外すと、今まで蓄積、管理してきた 二次電池に関する情報の全てが失われてしまう。

このため、交換した新しい二次電池に関する情報を入力し直す必要があるが、二次電池に関する情報を常に管理しているものではないため、その二次電池に関する情報は正確でない場合が多い。

従って、特性の異なる二次電池を使用することができなかったり、二次電池の充放電の履歴により放電特性が著しく異なるためにローバッテリ検知点が異なったり、メモリ効果を簡単に補償することができなかったりするといったような問題を生じる。

. (考案が解決しようとする課題)

このように、上述した従来の二次電池に関する情報を管理する方法では、常に二次電池に関する情報を管理していないため、オペレータに二次電池に関する情報を正確につたえることができなかった。

本考案は、このような事情に対処して成された

もので、電池パックを交換した後でも引続き正確 な二次電池の情報を管理することができる電池パックを提供することを目的とする。

[考案の構成]

(課題を解決するための手段)

本考案の電池パックは、上記の目的を達成するために、電子機器本体に着脱自在に地をはれての電子機器に電力を供給する二次電池をはおいて、二次電池に関する情報をである。というでは、この検知にある検知保存手機器側の要なになる検知結果を電子機器側の要なにある。

(作 用)

本考案の電池パックでは、検知保存手段が二次電池の電圧および電流の検出値に基づきこの二次電池に関する情報を検知して保存し、電子機器側からその二次電池に関する情報要求があった場合には、検知結果出力端子を介してその情報を通



知することができる。

(実施例)

以下、本考案の実施例の詳細を図面に基づいて説明する。

第1図は、本考案の電池パックの一実施例を示すものである。



信号出力端子11が接続されている。

次に、ニッカド電池2に関する情報を検知する際のマイコン8の動作について説明する。なお、 以下の説明において∫は積分記号を示している。

まず、マイコン8は、ライン6a,6bを介してa-b間の電圧を検出することにより、ニッカド電池2の電圧VBATを検知する。またマイコン8は、ライン6a,6bを介して検出抵抗9の端子間電圧VRを検出し、この端子間電圧VRに基づきニッカド電池2からの電流1BAT(=VR/R)を検知する。

これらの値VBAT およびIBAT に基づいて、マイコン8は、ニッカド電池2に関する次のような情報を検知する。

充電容量 C c についての検知は、 n を充電効率 としたとき、

 $C c = \eta \int I BAT dt$ 

残存容量 C R についての検知は、 I-selfを自己 放電電流としたとき、

 $CR = Cc + \int IBAT dt + \int Iself dt$ 

光電回数 T CDについての検知は、

1回の充放電毎にカウントアップし、記憶する。容量 C selfについての検知は、

満充電後に放電が開始された場合で、かつローバッテリまで放電された場合の放電容量(=∫I BAT dt)を記憶する。

寿命についての検知は、

容量 C selfが初期容量(ニッカド電池2の使用 開始時の容量)に対していくら減少したか(例えば50%減少等)によって寿命を判定する。

このように、本実施例では、電池パックに内蔵されたマイコン8により、ニッカド電池2に関する情報を検知し、この検知結果を記憶するようにしたので、ニッカド電池2の交換後でも引続きそのニッカド電池2に関する情報を管理することができる。

また本実施例では、マイコン8により引続きそのニッカド電池2に関する情報を管理するようにしたので、電池特性の経年変化による放電容量の変化やローバッテリ検知レベルの変化に対して補

正することもでき、さらにはニッカド電池2の寿命の判定を正確かつ確実に行うこともできる。

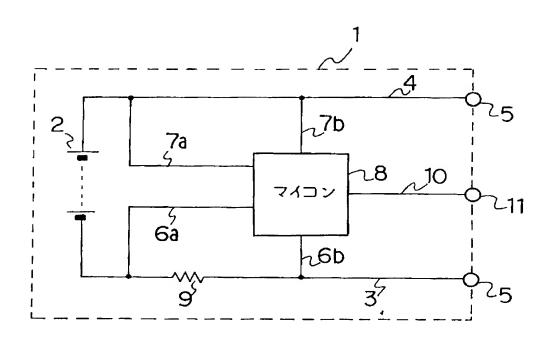
[考案の効果]

以上説明したように、本考案の電池パックによれば、検知保存手段が二次電池の電圧および電流の検出値に基づきこの二次電池に関する情報を検知して保存し、電子機器側からその二次電池に関する情報要求があった場合には、検知はようにも引続を通知するように確な二次電池の情報を管理することができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本考案の電池パックの一実施例を示すブロック図である。

1 … 収容ケース、 2 … ニッカド電池、 3 , 4 , 6 a , 6 b , 7 a , 7 b , 1 0 … ライン、 5 … 電力出力端子、 8 … マイコン、 9 … 検出抵抗、 1 1 … 信号出力端子。



# 第 1 図

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